

Iwo Jima and Okinawa, and then joined in the Battle of Leyte Gulf. Soon thereafter, the U.S.S. *Wisconsin* became part of Fast Carrier Task Force 38. She joined in attacks in the Philippine Islands, Saigon, Camranh Bay, Hong Kong, Canton, Hainan, and the Japanese home islands.

After the Japanese surrender, the *Wisconsin* headed home with five battle stars to her credit. One amazing fact about her World War II service is that the *Wisconsin* didn't lose one crewman or get hit.

She spent the summer at the Norfolk Naval Shipyard where she underwent an extensive overhaul. Following a 2-year stint as a training ship, she returned to Norfolk and joined the Atlantic Fleet Reserve Fleet for inactivation.

By July 1, 1948, she was taken out of commission and mothballed. However, the Korean war reawakened the *Wisconsin* and her sister battleships. She departed Norfolk on October 25, 1951, bound for the Pacific where she became the flagship of the 7th Fleet. When the Korean war broke out, future Adm. Elmo Zumwalt, Jr., served as the *Wisconsin's* navigator and extolled her "versatility, maneuverability, strength, and power." During the conflict, she covered troop landings; fired upon enemy troops, trains, trucks, and bridges all along the Korean coastline; and attacked important North Korean ports in Hungnam, Wonsan, and Songjin. In April 1952, she steamed toward Norfolk with another battle star.

Upon arriving in Norfolk, *Wisconsin* received her second overhaul at the Norfolk Naval Shipyard. Following a number of peacetime and diplomatic voyages showing the flag, she returned to Norfolk on June 11, 1954 for a brief overhaul before taking her role as a training ship.

On May 6, 1954, she was cruising off the Virginia Capes in heavy fog when she collided with the destroyer U.S.S. *Eaton*. *Wisconsin* returned to Norfolk with extensive bow damage, and a week later found herself back in the Norfolk Naval Shipyard. Shipyard workers fitted a 120-ton, 68-foot bow section from the unfinished Iowa-class battleship Kentucky. Working round-the-clock, *Wisconsin's* ship's force and shipyard personnel completed the operation in just 16 days.

On June 28, 1956, the ship was ready for sea. *Wisconsin* steamed from Norfolk five more times before heading for Philadelphia and deactivation in 1958. She remained on inactive status until 1986, when she was towed to Ingalls Shipbuilding in Pascagoula, Mississippi. In 1988, the U.S.S. *Wisconsin* was re-commissioned for a third time.

In 1991, she led the Navy's surface attack on Iraq during the Gulf war with the first-ever use of cruise missiles in battle.

Now, Mr. President, she is decommissioned and will soon be berthed at Nauticus, the National Maritime Museum in Norfolk, VA, where she will

serve as a floating monument and an educational museum. I wish she had found her final port in the great State of Wisconsin, but getting her there simply isn't possible—she's just too big.

Mr. President, I hope my colleagues will help me and the senior Senator from Wisconsin honor this great ship with a commemorative stamp.

SENATE RESOLUTION 204—DESIGNATING THE WEEK BEGINNING NOVEMBER 21, 1999, AND THE WEEK BEGINNING ON NOVEMBER 19, 2000, AS "NATIONAL FAMILY WEEK", AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BURNS, Mr. BYRD, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DODD, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. GREGG, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. HELMS, Mr. INOUE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LUGAR, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. REID, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. THURMOND, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 204

Whereas the family is the basic strength of any free and orderly society;

Whereas it is in the family that America's youth are nurtured and taught the values vital to success and happiness in life: respect for others, honesty, service, hard work, loyalty, love, and others;

Whereas the family provides the support necessary for people to pursue their goals;

Whereas it is appropriate to honor the family unit as essential to the continued well-being of the United States;

Whereas it is fitting that official recognition be given to the importance of family loyalties and ties: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates the week beginning on November 21, 1999 and the week beginning on November 19, 2000, as "National Family Week". The Senate requests the President to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe each week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I am pleased today to submit a resolution designating the week beginning on November 21, 1999, and the week beginning on November 19, 2000, as "National Family Week." Such a resolution has been passed in every Congress since 1976, and I am proud to support this tradition of honoring America's families.

The family is the backbone of our free nation and vital to the prosperity of the United States. We have all seen and, hopefully, have felt the tremendous impact a supportive family makes in the life of an individual. A strong family nurtures and teaches children the values they need to be successful in this world: hard work, honesty, loyalty and respect for others.

National Family Week is the week that includes Thanksgiving in both 1999 and 2000. This is a very fitting time to celebrate the institution that brings us together with those we love.

This resolution will officially recognize the great significance of the fam-

ily in our society and encourages states and communities to emphasize the importance of the family with appropriate activities, celebrations, and ceremonies.

I hope my distinguished colleagues will join me in support of this resolution.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

BIPARTISAN CAMPAIGN REFORM ACT OF 1999

DASCHLE (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 2298

Mr. DASCHLE (for himself, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. REED, and Mr. KERRY) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 1593) to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide bipartisan campaign reform; as follows:

Strike all after the first word and insert the following:

1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Bipartisan Campaign Finance Reform Act of 1999".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—REDUCTION OF SPECIAL INTEREST INFLUENCE

Sec. 101. Soft money of political parties.

Sec. 102. Increased contribution limits for State committees of political parties and aggregate contribution limit for individuals.

Sec. 103. Reporting requirements.

TITLE II—INDEPENDENT AND COORDINATED EXPENDITURES

Sec. 201. Definitions.

Sec. 202. Express advocacy determined without regard to background music.

Sec. 203. Civil penalty.

Sec. 204. Reporting requirements for certain independent expenditures.

Sec. 205. Independent versus coordinated expenditures by party.

Sec. 206. Coordination with candidates.

TITLE III—DISCLOSURE

Sec. 301. Filing of reports using computers and facsimile machines.

Sec. 302. Prohibition of deposit of contributions with incomplete contributor information.

Sec. 303. Audits.

Sec. 304. Reporting requirements for contributions of \$50 or more.

Sec. 305. Use of candidates' names.

Sec. 306. Prohibition of false representation to solicit contributions.

Sec. 307. Soft money of persons other than political parties.

Sec. 308. Campaign advertising.

TITLE IV—PERSONAL WEALTH OPTION

Sec. 401. Voluntary personal funds expenditure limit.

Sec. 402. Political party committee coordinated expenditures.

TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS

Sec. 501. Codification of Beck decision.

Sec. 502. Use of contributed amounts for certain purposes.

Sec. 503. Limit on congressional use of the franking privilege.